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expert in, the law of Fire Insurance. As to the plan and scope of the work and the undertaking of the author what Mr. Norris said of Volume I applies with equal force to Volume II; it is adapted "to the use of insurance agents and adjusters rather than to lawyers." Yet it cannot be doubted, in the writer's opinion, that the brief rules of law as set down by the author, supported and illustrated as they are, by numerous cases, will afford the lawyer ready and valuable aid in the determination of questions which will come to him as a practitioner. The work is built upon large and in some respects upon superfluous scales. For example there is an index to the first volume, and an index to the second volume followed by an index to both volumes. So much of index is superfluous and in the writer's opinion will be found to hamper rather than to aid the lawyer in his search for pertinent statements and authorities. The lawyer wants a complete index, it cannot be too complete, but he wants only one.

In his preface the author makes large and perhaps extravagant claims, but this does not detract from the merits of the work, which will be measured not by its author's claims but by its helpfulness to the individual practitioner—and that it will be found helpful to the practitioner in many respects, the writer is well assured.

ROBT. E. BUNKER.

A SELECTION OF CASES ON DOMESTIC RELATIONS AND THE LAW OF PERSONS.

By Edwin H. Woodruff, Professor of Law in the College of Law, Cornell University. Second Edition. New York: Baker, Voorhis, & Company, 1905; pp. xv, 624.

This is the most recent collection of cases on this subject which has come to our notice. The subjects treated are Marriage (including Contract to Marry, Contract of Marriage, Husband and Wife, and Divorce and Separation), Parent and Child, Infancy, and Insanity, with a few cases on Drunkenness and Aliens, but leaving untouched two subjects usually included in works on domestic relations, viz., Guardian and Ward and Master and Servant. Probably all will agree with the editor that the relation of master and servant should be omitted from a consideration of the domestic relations of today, however it may have been a century or more ago. But whether there will be the same concurrence as to the omission of guardian and ward may admit of some doubt though conceding that this relation is less intimately domestic than formerly.

The cases have been selected with care and discrimination and admirably illustrate the propositions which they were selected to illustrate.

Where the present doctrine is not that of the old common law this fact is usually shown by some recent case which considers in a careful and somewhat exhaustive manner the old cases, the departure therefrom and the reasons for the departure, and concludes with the rule of today. This seems to be less likely to confuse or mislead and so is greatly to be preferred to the method of using an old case which states what has long since ceased to be the law and then following this case with one showing the present rule without, perchance, anything to bridge the chasm.

The most serious fault, if indeed it be not the only one, seems to be in

using too many cases, however excellent those cases are. It is well nigh if not quite impossible to use all of the cases in the time usually allotted to this subject, coming, too, as it commonly does, rather early in the course. That some cases may be omitted does not meet the objection, as this work should not be left to the teacher but should be done by the editor, as in this way the substance of the cases may appear in the notes and thus be brought to the attention of the student and be subject to his reference as they might not be otherwise. For this reason we believe that it would have been better had the second edition been no larger than the first.

FRANK L. SAGE.

JURISPRUDENCE LAW AND ETHICS. By Edgar B. Kinkead, M.A., Professor of Law, Ohio State University. New York: The Banks Publishing Co., 1905, pp. vii, 381.

The author tells us that "the lectures comprised in this volume were prepared for the class room, with no thought of their publication. They appear in the form, substantially, as given to classes." The book is a somewhat ambitious attempt to present in narrow compass a discussion of the principles of Law and Jurisprudence and their relation to Ethics, a consideration of the leading facts of Historical and Comparative Jurisprudence, and a cursory treatment of Legal Ethics. The first two themes are treated by giving copious citations from the standard authorities: Holland, Pollock, Lorimer, Bryce, Amos, Markby, Hammond and others, with a running commentary by the author; in the last lecture he discusses some of the stock problems of professional ethics. The book shows evidence of the hasty preparation, to which the author pleads guilty, in the carelessness of quotation, discursive argument, and occasional lapses in English. A more careful proof-reading would doubtless have corrected the statement on p. 327, "It would seem that the discretion of the court should be more laxative in cases where it appears difficult to extract the truth."

Although such a compilation may be useful to the author for work with his own students, the publication of a book confessedly not a contribution to the subject seems hardly justifiable, unless sufficient pains had been bestowed on the preparation to make elegance of form compensate in some degree for lack of originality of content.

JOSEPH H. DRAKE.

LAW OF THE DOMESTIC RELATIONS Embracing Husband and Wife, Parent and Child, Guardian and Ward, Infancy and Master and Servant. By James Schouler, LL.D. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1905, pp. xxxix, 421.

In this book of some four hundred pages, consisting rather largely of notes, we have an excellent outline of the law on the subjects enumerated above. As the author says, he has followed closely the arrangement and treatment of the topics which he adopted in the fifth edition of his *Treatise*. In the very copious notes are found many of the recent cases, which fact gives some foundation for the author's hope that the book may be of "practical use" to